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THE MODEL INAUGURAL ADDRESS

All That George Washington Thought It Necessary to Say on Taking Office as President for His Second Term.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am again called upor by the voice of my country to execute the functions of its Chief Magistrate. When the dence which has been reposed in me by the

people of united America.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the President, the Constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about

constitutional punishment) be subject to the upbraidings of all who are now witnesses of

Theodore Roosevelt, President by Election.

Four years ago Mr. ROOSEVELT took the oath as Vice-President, and condemned himself, as was supposed, to four years of obscurity or of that sullen, impotent and almost necessary division which parts a President and a Vice-President

Death soon stepped in to make him President. Soon, too, he showed qualities salient and so engaging to the multitude, a political dexterity and a clairvoyance of public sentiment almost as remarkable in their way as Mr. McKIN-LEY'S. He made enemies, as such sharp and forward rushing characters must. His suariter was in no proportion to his seemed to be reversing, unconsciously, the roles assumed by the Republican things, mercurial, restless, passionate, the people. with a gift of exhortation, full of opinions, dent breaker. To-day, if some Repub- of that State. licans are Democrats at heart, or would Democrats are Roosevelt men.

ocrats; nobody but ROOSEVELT in sight; forty-five States exercise.

unwelcome; and the brilliant personality ington. Why do they not do it? of Mr. ROOSEVELT possesses the stage. If evils, and his eagerness to show results, remedies, the conservative and constitutional opposition will, doubtless, make itself felt effectively.

Four years may or may not modify Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is reasonably certain that they cannot modify the Constitution. He has an almost unexampled opportunity to be "President of the whole people." In what he proposes or attempts than ours, and we shall continue to deal plainly with him, as with an erring friend, whenever he needs faithful wounds.

Col. Bryan the Clairvoyant.

among his auditors and loss of reputa- rates, rebates and discriminations.

tion to himself. failures in 1896 and 1900 were due to the by the directors must be reasonable, and fact that he was under improper control. If unreasonable the judicial power will He saw into the future, but darkly. He | make them reasonable.; Thus Pennsylwas unable to distinguish clearly the vania courts can make reasonable the approaching events of which he spoke. rates fixed by the directors of all Penn-Gifted, unquestionably, he was; but his sylvania intrastate railways, and the mesmeric partner, no less a person than Federal Supreme Court will make reasonthe Hon. James K. Jones of Arkansas, able all unreasonable tolls inflicted either was not the person capable of developing | by directors or Congress for services by

his powers to their highest usefulness. Since the year 1900 Col. BRYAN has broken company with Col. Jones, and overthrown there is no possible conduring the last three months it has been evident that he was working with the can be excluded from putting an end to New York Athletic Club in your edition of assistance of another partner. The re- unreasonable railway charges by whomsult is discernible in the improved quality soever inflicted. of prophecies, or readings of the future.

the foretelling of the fire which on Tues- | execute and obey the laws? day evening did considerable damage | If the directors of Pennsylvania railin East Liverpool, Ohio. Visiting that ways and the directors of all railways community previous to the date of the in the country who are State officers disaster, he dreamed of what was to will establish reasonable rates and put come, and warned his friends to be on an end to unlawful rebates and discrimitheir guard. Whether they took pre- nations, the evils which so excite our cautions on the strength of his words esteemed contemporary will disappear is not recorded. Obviously, this is not without invoking John Adams Federalmaterial. Col. BRYAN'S work was done ism and pestering Congress and the when he foretold the future.

among our younger clairvoyants than criminations. Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

The Tapewormer's Great Speech.

We hasten to report in full the speech n which the Hon. JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN of the Twenty-seventh district of New York defended and upheld his amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, transferring \$190,000 from the Treasury to the pockets of Senators and Members of the House for constructive but not infinitesimal mileage during the constructive and infinitesimal recess:

" Mr. Chairman, I have no desire or intention t detain the Committee [of the Whole] for the full five minutes in discussing the proposition. We all understand fully what it is. From a legal point of view it has been passed upon by two occupants of he Chair in two different sessions of Congress, than whom there are no more clear headed lawyers on ither side of the House. Both these gentlemen held that, as a matter of law, the members of the Fifty-eighth Congress were entitled to their mileage

for the extra session. occasion proper for it shall arise, I shall en-deavor to express the high sense I entertain as a great lawyer, constitutional or otherwise, I have never had any doubt about our legal right to

draw the money. [Applause.] " I never had any doubt, and I have none now, about our moral right to draw the money. [Ap-

plause.] And, Mr. Chairman, I want to say, in answer That if it shall be found during my adminia- to the suggestion of my distinguished colleague tration of the Government I have in any in- from Brooklyn, that neither on this proposition nor stance violated willingly or knowingly the injunctions thereof. I may (besides incurring offer, in this House am I afraid to stand upon my on any other which I have ever offered, or ever shall feet and say that I am in favor of it, and to say it in a few words, as I always do. I do not cumber the Record as my honored colleague does. I am never afraid to say in a few words that I favor a particular proposition."

This gem of eloquence, of courage, and of moral self-exposition is, we believe, the most elaborate speech which the Hon. "JIM" SHERMAN has made during the present session of Congress. He is, as he says, a statesman of few words.

When it comes to business, however, the Honorable JIM is on his feet, defining moral principles in a manner which elicits the enthusiastic applause of all constructive mileage grabbers.

Masters and Servants.

The subjoined prophecy is pronounced by the North American of Philadelphia:

" The day has come when the railroads, creatures fortiler. He shocked conservatives. He of the State, do actually in many States control their creators; and there is no hope for redress unless the people use the powers of their own Govern ment at Washington. This they are resolute to do. party and the Democratic party. But | The matter will not blow over. The campaign is whoever kicked and whatever platforms | not ended. The railroads, in one way or another, and expectations were knocked over, this year or next year, are going to be put into the here was a man saying things and doing place of servants, instead of remaining masters of

It is to be assumed and earnestly to fond of power, a sort of combination of be hoped that the writer of the above one of CROMWELL'S preaching dragoons paragraph and the proprietors and with one of Prince RUPERT'S cavaliers. readers of the newspaper which prints it He is as patriotic an American, as abso- have their savings invested in and are lutely American as any man can be. The owners of a great many of the shares of the Democrats set up a respectable prece- prosperous railways chartered by Penndent against this unprecedented prece-sylvania, which are therefore "creatures"

Those who are citizens of Pennsylbe if there were any Democrats, some vania can exercise the "powers" of that millions of the people who used to be Government. Those powers are "their own" more nearly and absolutely than Roosevelt Republicans, Roosevelt Dem- are the powers of the United States, which

that is the political landscape apparent | If it be true that Pennsylvania railways | tion over the incident. to the hasty eye; a landscape which no do unjustly and injuriously control "their great shifting of the scenes is needed to creator," the fault is in the shareowners and directors. They can sto This temporary truce of parties is not | justice and injury without going to Wash-

If the freight and passenger sheets, he is ever tempted to forget, in the ex- | the rebates and discriminations of railhilaration of his honorable intentions, ways chartered by Pennsylvania, are the little restraints of the Constitution, unreasonable and unlawful, the share-Congress, or at least the Senate, will not | owners and directors can put an end to fail to remind him of them. If, in his the injustice and illegality, unless it be impatience with admitted or imaginary | true that those shareowners and directors cannot control their own station masters, he recommends dangerous or doubtful traffic agents, general managers and presidents. If it shall turn out that in those matters "the tail wags the dog,' our esteemed contemporary should aim at those shareowners and directors and compel the dog to wag the tail.

We do not know what is contained in those charters given by Pennsylvania to her railways, but we guess it will be found on examination that the directors of good he will have no heartier support | of the railways, and not Congressmen, are officers of the State, trustees of the public and agents of the shareowners to regulate rates, rebates and discriminations. We have before us, however, the charters of several Northwestern and Southwestern railways in which the chartering Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN in the character | States expressly authorize the directors of a prophet has not met with unqualified | to "establish" rates of toll and collect success heretofore. In 1896 he foresaw the same. Under that agreement and and predicted his election to the Presi- contract the railways were built. Withdency of the United States. The event out it they would not have been condid not bear out his words. Four years | structed, as we read in 116 United States | then very numerous in that city, were urglater he saw in his crystal sphere an up- Reports it was said from the Supreme rising of the voters to smite expansion | Court bench. There is also, on page 539 and drive the United States from the of 108 United States Reports, rather a Philippines. Again he was to be chosen stern admonition from the same bench Chief Magistrate. Once more he was that the directors, and not the underdiscredited, with consequent levity lings, must "determine" and vote the

The Supreme Court has repeatedly It is evident now that Col. BRYAN'S adjudged that the rates thus to be fixed

interstate roads. Unless the law of the land shall be

Why then will not our esteemed conthat Col. BRYAN has been able to pro- temporary be logical and orderly, begin at home, enforce State rights, and put Col. BRYAN's latest success has been | pressure on Pennsylvania railways to

Federal courts.

It is pleasant to watch the improve- There needs to by an army of fool- to Hydra, Legie county,

ment in the quality of Col. BRYAN'S killers, shooting right and left, marched prophecies. Within a few years there into the ranks of some of those now so should be no more conspicuous figure | hot over railway rates, rebates and dis-

Our railways are creatures of the several States. Those States have prescribed how they shall be operated. Each State has empowered the shareowners to choose directors who are to be State officers to establish tolls, and who are individually to investigate and con-

scientiously vote for reasonable tolls. If the chosen directors are indolent, or incompetent, or venal, they should by the shareowners be made to give place to the laborious, competent and honest. If fixing railway rates is so difficult that directors cannot be found competent to obey Pennsylvania law as to rates, how can competent magistrates be found to decide on the reasonableness of rates?

Pennsylvania railways are traversing other States. They are running nearly everywhere. The shareowners choose the directors, and they, sitting it may be in Philadelphia, fix the rates to be paid in other States by the users of railways controlled from Philadelphia! Why then will not our esteemed contemporary lay its axe at the root which is under its eye? If Pennsylvania shareowners and directors are derelict in their duty, then deal with them, invoke State rights and State duties, instead of rushing off to Washington and tearing down the pillars of our home rule temple.

There is hope of redress by Pennsyl-

Prof. WILLIAM OSLER should arrange for a joint debate with Prof. JAMES J. JEFFRIES on the question " Resolved. That a man's mental usefulness cases in his fortieth year.

Prof. JEFFRIES, whose eminent talents are too well known to need recapitulation. rolds that a man's physical condition deteriorates after he has passed the fortieth year, but that his real mental development only begins with that age. He says:

" OSLER is half right. A man don't get any better physically after he's 40. He goes back then, but a man don't really get intelligent until he is past 40. He gets experience after that. Physically, Oalen is right; mentally, he is wrong.'

Prof. JEFFRIES might call upon Prof. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS to aid him in preparing his argument. Prof. FITZSIMMONS has passed the age when a man begins to get really intelligent.

From Cape Town it is reported that there have been serious differences between the German Consul there and the Cape Colony Government over the way in which the British authorities have exercised their obligations of neutrality in connection with the native risings in German Southwest Africa. According to the German Consul the insurgents were freely supplied with arms and ammunition from the British colony and were even joined by sympathizers from across the border. To this the Cape Government replied, denying the facts stated and declaring that they had only given asylum to refugees after disarming them, in conformity with inter-

national law and the rights of humanity. It is reported that in consequence of what he regarded as an evasion of his representations the German Consul threatened to close his office and leave the colony, to which the British authorities are said to have replied that he was free to return to Berlin if he liked, but that no change would be made in the dispositions taken in the matter. At the last advices things were in statu quo, but there was considerable irrita-

Since Washington became the national the Electoral College to that office has been inaugurated on March 4, except in 1821, 1849 and 1877, when March 4 fell on Sunday. In those years MONBOE, TAYLOR and HAYES respectively were inaugurated on Monday,

Two Vice-Presidents, TYLER and JOHNson, promoted to the Presidency by the death of the President, were inaugurated in April-Tyles on April 6, 1841, and Johnson on April 15, 1865. Two Vice-Presidents succeeding to the Vice-Presidency since the close of the reconstruction period, ARTHUR and ROOSEVELT, were inaugurated in September-ARTHUR in September, 1881, and ROOSEVELT in September, 1901. March. April and September, with one exception aly, have been the inauguration months. The exception, the one break in the record, the one "summer inauguration" in Washington, took place in July, 1850, when FILL-MORE succeeded to the Presidency.

It is a curious reminder of the apprehensions and misgivings of many citizens in the early days of the republic that they objected to the retention of New York, the first capital, as the permanent capital of the country. The Congressmen, being generally farmers or the representatives of farming communities, were fearful that the commercial interest of New York, then a city of 60,000 (Philadelphia had 70,000 and Washington 2,000) would "control legis-

Philadelphia was objected to by the Southern members because the Quakers, ing the abolition of slavery. Boston was "inaccessible." A compromise was made by which the capital was to be Philadelphia temporarily, and after that Washington, in a district ceded by Maryland and Virginia to the National Government.

Commissioner GARFIELD, the head octo pus catcher of the Department of Commerce, has been able to find a profit of only 2 per cent. for the beef trust in 1902, 1903 and 1904. Clearly Mr. GARFIELD is not the man for his job. He lacks imagination. Any one not in the beef business could tell him that the packers make 300 per cent. on every article handled by them

Swimming at St. Louis. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As chief of the department of physical culture of the nisiana Purchase Exposition I have gathered the evidence of the authorities who had to do with the artificial lake in which the Jan. 26. It is proved conclusively that the lake was, from a sanitary standpoint, as perfect as it was possible to make the same: s also proved that the officials in charge of the Olympic swimming championships were ever

Olympic swimming championships were ever mindful of the health of the different contestants who competed there.

There was no animal cage on the edge of the lake, there was no sewage emptying into or connected with the lake, there were no drain pipes from the life saving station emptying into the lake "in full view of the competitors," and all the plumbing of the life saving station was connected with a public sewer. All the statements published in relation to the size of the feed pipes and that the bottom of the lake was covered with inches of dirt and drainage are absolutely disproved.

New York, March 2.

J. E. Sullivan.

From the Hyden Thousandsticks.
We were all very sorry to hear of the death of
Mrs. Lizzle Hyden, who died some time back, as she was a nice young lady of our county till she wen

THE FINAL STRUGGLE An Analysis of Japanese Plans in Great | Church Conference Delegates After Visit-

Battle Now On. To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: It is to be gathered out of the confusion of names with which the despatches from Manchuria are encumbered that the Japanese, after careful and patient preparation, the extent of which can only be conjectured, are executng a general movement of so comprehensive character that if it succeeds it will probably mark the end of the war.

While holding the Russians fully engaged on the railway and the roads to Mukden at the main point, three columns are advancing on the right with the evident object of epveloping the Russian left and throwing it entirely off its main line of communication, the railway, toward the Mongolian desert.

The left column of these three is endeavoring to reach Fushun, some eighteen miles east of Mukden, whence it will threaten the railway and Imperial Chinese Highway to Tieling; the centre and smaller column is moving up a road debouching on the Hun River, about midway between Fushun and Sarhucheng, at the forks of the Hun and a northern tributary, with the obvious intention of cooperating with the first column in a vement to prevent the retirement of the Russians to Tieling, if possible. The most easterly of the three columns, moving up to Sinsinting, or Singching, as it is also called, is evidently making for the Kirin road north-east of Mukden, with the object of marching on that city before the thaw finally sets in, and from there threatening the Manchurian Railway at Kuanchengtse, the junction of railway from Kirin and 196 miles from

While these operations are, judging from the descriptions, being vigorously pushed, demonstrations more or less important are being made against the Russian right rear up the Liao River and westward of it. At the same time mixed Japanese and Chinese guerrilla raiding parties are doing what damage they can on the railway north of Tieling, with the purpose of cutting off supplies of food and material from Gen. Kuropatkin's

To all appearances the situation is critical in the extreme for the Russians, and unless they succeed in holding off the Japanese ad-vance while effecting the withdrawal of material and the main body of the army to Tie ling, or giving them a decisive check along the present front, it is difficult to see how a great if not irreparable disaster can be averted. It will be interesting to see whether Kuropatkin's ability, as displayed in his retreat from Lisovang, will enable him to escape from his present precarious position NEW YORK, March 3.

HEROES OF THE RAIL.

Honors Should Go to the Faithful Men Rather Than to the Reckless.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Roosevelt has approved the bill which authorizes our Chief Magistrate to bestow medals on persons who by extreme daring endanger their own lives in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others on railways. I am afraid that the persons who pushed this measure into law have placed upon the shoulders of the President a duty which it is impossible for any human being to fulfil properly. Twentyfive years spent in railway train service vince me that the man voted a hero by the popular voice as a rule deserves less than

The man who goes down with his engine in a wreck is considered worthy of great commendation, when the truth is, as all rail-way men are aware, that the unfortunate in cases lost his nerve at the critical moment and hesitated to jump. When an accident is mpending, the cool and collected engineer shuts off steam, applies the brakes and opens the valves, all of the actions taking a few seconds. Then he looks out for his own seconds. Then he looks out for his own safety. Another man becomes so frightened in the presence of great danger that he does nothing, not even the possible, and he is the person likely to wear a martyr's crown.

If Congress wishes to encourage trainmen to conserve the safety of the travelling public to conserve the safety of the travelling public it should give honor to those who perform their daily duties faithfully. The flagman who goes back the specified distance to protect his train on a stormy night or when the thermometer stands below zero is the real hero of train scrvice. The flagman who goes back ten rail lengths deserves commendation, he who goes back ten telegraph poles deserves a hero's medal, but the performance of ordinary painful duty does not appeal to the sentimental portion of the community.

of recklessness.

My belief is that under the present condition of railway opinion the reckless man is much more likely to wear the hero's medal than the man who performs his whole duty with respect for the laws of railway service which are the very highest laws of the land.

ANGUS SINCLAIR,

Editor Railway and Locomotive Engineering. New York, March 2.

A Kentucky Girl's Opinion of New York Bach-elors Over Twenty-seven.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 have read with a great deal of interest the different comments n the taxing of bachelors in this State and would ke to say through your paper, "Please don't tax hemi" It might promote marriage among them order to clude the tax, and no self-respecting an (unless she were an old maid or mercenary) rould want a New York man over 27 at any event I have met more than a hundred of them. have found them to be the most ill mannered eried, illiterate, disagreeable, close fisted and dissipated men in these United States. Don't induce them to marry; let them die out A KENTUCKY GIRL.

As to Police Information

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: the Bureau of Information: Yesterday a young lady asked a policeman standing behind Cooper Union if he would direct her to the Astor Library. Have you the address?" said he. sald she. "Why should I ask if I had the address?" Well, how do you expect to find a place without

e address?" said he; and that was all. New York, March 3.

Inauguration Day.

Into one glory rolled.
All that the G. O. P. is sponsor for In Peace and War; day o which all others pay Their best respects, and wait To see it pass in state. It may be cold (The weather, not the rolled): But what can freeze That banner in the breeze Those brass band melodies. Those pomps and panoplies Those marching soldieries, illion bending knees Those crowds that cheer and squeeze, Those weatherproof standees And throngs that sit at ease, Those wild huzzas that please. Those noses that won't sneeze. Those lungs that will not wheeze Those rum and roaming reveiries. Those visitorial rhapsodies. That make of Washington a spot

Ain't all of us darn glad to know This Nation's good for such a show! Ain't we right with her n the grand parade, A hundred years and more have made The greatest show on earth of what G. Washington & Co. got. When at the first, with sword and gun,

And won? Of course we are— There shines our star (Labelled "T. R."). Dazzling in the galaxy Of Governments, a light

That leads the way to Liberty. Waite Plains, March 2. G. Roberts. be public. You ought to be in Washington to-day,

NEW APPEAL ON DIVORCE.

ing Roosevelt Quote Him. The Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce has issued a second appeal to the Christian public as a result of its meeting in Washington a few weeks ago, when after the business of the meeting. the delegates representing the fifteen religious bodies visited President Roose It and secured his promise of cooperation

their work.
The appeal calls upon "the Christian conscience of America to rouse to a realiza tion of the grave conditions which exist now among us," and asks all Christians "to bestir themselves to the formation of such public opinion and such religious convictions as will check and arrest the dangerous downward tendencies which so threaten the most sacred institution of

make the impressive declaration of President Roosevelt our own," the appeal adds, "that if the nation shall 'solve every accs, "that if the nation shall 'solve every other problem in the wisest possible way it shall profit us nothing if we have lost our own national soul, and we will have lost it if we do not have the question of the relations of the family put upon the proper

The appeal contains a statement of what has been accomplished by the Interchurch Conference. One thing that resulted from Conference. One thing that resulted from the Washington meeting was the enact-ment of legislation by Congress in re-sponse to a message sent to that body by the President four days after the delegation had its interview with him. The legisla-tion authorizes the Census Bureau to col-lect and publish statistics and laws per-taining to the subject of divorce from 1886 to the present time. to the present time.

THE SUCKERS BITE. Piscatorial Experts at Odds Over This Serious Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My personal experience includes only two species of the sucker family, the common or white sucker found in most of the Eastern rivers and brooks, and a smaller ice which, to the best of my knowledge, lives only in cold water streams. Every boy in the country knows that a sucker will draw in a baited hook it is lowered gently under his mouth as he is peacefully inhaling the sediment at the bottom of some quiet pool. If the balt is not to the sucker's liking he will forcibly eject it, but frequently it

Although it is possible to catch a sucker occasionally in this manner, one can hardly assert that the fin bites. The balt is forced upon him without effort or apparent desire on his part. The writer has upon a few occasions hooked large white suck-ers under conditions which imply either an extraordinary coincidence or prove that sometimes the common sucker will deliberately strike at a bait. A mountain brook in western Massachusetts was being fished after a considerable rainfall. The cam was swollen to twice its normal flow, and water, ordinarily clear as crystal, was turbid. The trout in this brook, when the water is clear will take files or live grasshopper batt readily, but on this occasion the humble angleworm was in-dicated as nature's food, and therefore the proper bait. In fishing where the current was swift, unde a small jam of brush and black aider tops, a hard tug was felt, and on lifting the fish made such a struggle as might be expected from a heavy brook out. When railroaded out on a gravelly beach is fish was found to be a sucker, and all the consolation the writer could extract was the reflection that if it had been a trout it would have weighed

Now, in this case either the sucker made a dash for the balt, took and swallowed it, or it had hap-pened to drift into his open mouth. I do not be-lieve the latter, as during the day two smaller suckers were caught in similar manner, and I therebelieve from personal experience that suckers do bitc-always using fisherman's language, which means that any fish that will deliberately take a ook bites, whether he has teeth or not

The kind of suckers found in cold brooks seldom exceed six inches in length and are very active. v frequently will chase a balt and do not confine their attention to worms, as the writer has one their attention to worms, as the writer has caught them with crickets, grasshoppers, &c. I believe some of the larger members of the sucker family, such as buffalo fish, are frequently caught by using a soft balt on the bottom of the stream or pond, but cannot vouch for this from personal experience.

M. H. Miner.

NEW YORK, March 2.

sucker catcher yanks the hook into 'em when the for a real sportsman. Human suckers and fish suckers take the balt in the same manner. Sucker catchers always act and feel as if it was a shame

skill in the preparation of balt is all that is necessary to a full basket of any kind of suckers. NEW YORK, March 2.

Negative Expert Testimony. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I was

a boy I caught a great many suckers in the streams of Dutchess county, but never with a hook. The favorite way of fishing for them was with a snare wire, although they were often taken at night with a four or five pointed spear, by the light of a dark ntern. I never heard of their biting at balt NEW YORK, March 2. N.

They Don't.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Suckers do not bite like an ordinary fish, but if the hook with bait on it is placed in close proximity to their heads they will make an exertion to suck it in, and thus

be caught by the hook.

In my boyhood days, which were not very long ago. I caught many of them in this manner. The majority, however, are taken in the spring of the year, when they run up small streams to spawn, at which time if a net is placed over a contracted

majority, however, are taken in the spring of the year, when they run up small streams to spawn, at which time if a net is placed over a contracted point in the stream they will run into it on their return to deep water.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Connecticut Suckers' Habits.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Connecticut boys, when I was one of them, caught plenty of suckers without having to concern themselves with the question of biting at all. Their method had nothing to do with biting. The brooks where suckers abounded had at many points overhanging banks, forming little watery caverns where the fish were wont to lie snugly concaled when not out in midstream sunning themselves. The fisherman would steal along the bank until by chance he surprised a sucker in the open, and the fish would then dart to cover under the bank. Noting the spot accurately, the "angler" would bare his arm, lie flat on the ground, reach over and under the overhanging has a satisfactor of the securities, but they compared the surprise of trustee and depositary of the securities, to receive, hold, deliver and distribute the same as might be directed by Mr. Young. The company accepted the securities, but did not deliver and distribute the same as might be directed by Mr. Young. the ground, reach over and under the overhanging bank, gently but firmly grasp the sucker, pull him out and throw him to a safe distance back on the bank. The sucker, apparently from chagrin at being caught so easily, would hardly flop at all. It was a cinch catching suck ers according

NEW YORK, March 2. Caught 'Em Wholesale. "J. C." has a

In Dutchess County.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Suckers do not blie, but in rainy weather at a place in a pond or river where a brook flows in suckers will suck a worm on a book and swallow book and all. They will not nibble; you can hardly tell when they are

I have caught many. R. A. White, landlord at Webatuck. Dutchess county, caught one weighing over three pounds with a rod and line. He is now dead, but it is remembered no doubt by the boys in the neighborhood, who were Leonard Wheeler,

NEW GROUT-MCLELLAN ROW. Because the Mayor Has Named a Commis-

sion on Tax Collections. Comptroller Grout is somewhat annoyed at the action of the Mayor in appointing a commission to suggest new plans for the collection of taxes, of making assess- tered in West 117th street. The ghost, ments and for changing the bookkeeping they declare, is a weekly visitor. Saturday methods of the city, instead of following is its day, and promptly at 11 P. M. it ap a recommendation made by Mr. Grout in January that this work should be left the Comptroller, the president of the Tax department and the Corporation Coun-

In his message of Jan. 1 the Mayor referred to the advisability of changing the date of collection of taxes from October | it with baseball bats and lacrosse sticks to the beginning of the year, so as to obviate No amount of pummelling has any effect the necessity of borrowing money on revenue bonds, and intimated that he intended to appoint a commission.

The Comptroller thereupon sent a letter to the Mayor saving that the question was not one of broad public policy, but one for the heads of the government to settle. That the Mayor took no heed of the suggestion was made clear on Wednesday, when he appointed the commission. There was an inclination on the part of some of the officials of the Finance Department to assert yesterday that in appointing the commission the Mayor had not acted in good faith. This feeling led to the giving out of the correspondence between the Mayor and the Comptroller. In his reply to the Comptroller in January last the Mayor wrote: These problems are so difficult that I do not believe it would be possible to suggest a remedy to the present Legislature. In fact, I should very much distrust any commission that might be able to agree upon proposed

that might be able to agree upon proposed legislation during the present legislative Before any radical reforms can possibly be undertaken public sentiment must be behind them, and public sentiment cannot be expected to crystallize in favor of radical action in the short time before the Legislature

action in the short time before the Legislature adjourns.

I believe that the interests of the people will be best served by the appointment of a commission of representative and practical citizens—not necessarily connected with the departments—who will have the public confidence, even if they are obliged to devote some time to mastering departmental methods and details.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that be had not appointed Computabler Grout.

he had not appointed Comptroller Grout a member of the commission because the thought had not occurred to him that Mr.

Grout would care to serve.

Two of the commission belong to the Finance Department. They are David E. Austen. Receiver of Taxes and Joseph Haag, chief bookkeeper. Out of sympathy with Mr. Grout's feelings, these two will probably decline to serve. It is likely also probably decline to serve. It is likely that the Comptroller will refuse to umission access to the books of his department.

LITTLETON FOR THE LOOP. Tells Why the Bridges Should Be Joined

by Elevated Road. President Littleton of the borough of Brooklyn said vesterday that the apparent sentiment of the Rapid Transit Commission in favor of the Baxter street elevated loop. o connect the terminals of the Williams project he said:

"I believe the company will see its way clear to accepting the proposition and that at last we are in the way of having decent transit. The interests of the city and the B. R. T. are identical in this matter. The city will lose money by tearing down the Judges. The opinion is in part as follows:

appeal to the sentimental portion of the community.

The people of the United States do not need heroics on the part of railway men so they need faithful performance of the world and the last in the fall.

The people of the United States do not need heroics on the part of railway men so they need faithful performance of the world and the last in the fall.

The William Schnitzpan Republican Association, Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade, Twenty-eighth Ward Taxpayers' Protective Association, Broadway Board of Trade, Grand

plan to connect the terminals of the bridges on this side by an elevated loop.

"What is more," he continued, "I will fight any plan for more elevated roads in the line.

Fairly good sport for a boy under ten, but no fun ow and additional elevated roads would not a year sportsman. However, and expenses the continued are now and additional elevated roads would now an additional elevated roads would now an elevated roads would not a year sportsman.

merely add to the hard conditions of their "All the people of the lower East Side ake the moneyickers get the hook, but do not bite. A little
ith the preparation of balt is all that is necessary
full basket of any kind of suckers.

ou can find them anywhere.

C. H.

are against the project as far as I know.
The bridges should be connected by a subway. The people of that section should not be made to suffer for the benefit of a private railway company.

YOUNG'S SHIPBUILDING SUIT. Promoter Wants an Accounting From

Mercantile Trust Company:

\$10,565.50. John W. Young, the United States Shipbuilding promoter, began suit yesterday against the Mercantile Trust Company for an accounting of stock and bonds of the company, amounting in the aggregate to \$60,994,000 par value. The action was to \$60,994,000 par value. The action was Komai bronze vases 14½ inches in height brought as a bill in equity in the United This was the highest price of the after-States Circuit Court. Mr. Young claimed Utah as his residence and thus brought the suit into Federal jurisdiction. When the company was organized, in February, 1902, it had a capitalization of \$45,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 was in preferred stock and the balance in common,

ther progress of the socurities.

For a valuable consideration moving to the Mercantile Trust Company, the bill says, the company undertook the duties of trustee and depositary of the securities, to receive, hold, deliver and distribute the same as might be directed by Mr. Young. The company accepted the securities, but did not deliver and distribute them as directed by its trust obligations or by Mr. Young, and has never rendered an account of them to the orator or divulged to him the of them to the orator or divulged to him the

disposition made of them.

In the disposition of the said securities, In the disposition of the said securities, the bill says, the trust company has violated Mr. Young's rights and violated its duties as trustee. It refuses to account for or pay over the securities or the value theresof or to permit him to examine the books containing the entries relating to the property or to furnish facilities of ascertaining the state in watering the facts in watering. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: "J. C." has a bad major premise. It reads. "If suckers can't bite, you can't catch them with a hook." That is a bad break. Suckers have no teeth, but they suck in a balt placed before them, hook and all. I have caught hundreds of them with a hook.

New York, March 2. Fashions. curities except as trustee and depositary.

The remedy demanded is a decree com-pelling the company to render an account-ing and to pay over to Mr. Young the amount that may appear to be due him on the accounting.

District Attorney Jerome will speak on

Monday evening to the Yorkville Republican Club, at 1390 Lexington avenue, on "The Liquor Law of New York." The

COLUMBIA HAS A GHOST. Haunts a Chapter House and Comes Only

Once a Week. Columbia has a haunted fraternity house If you don't believe it, ask the members of the Delta Tau Delta chapter, which is quar pears, only to vanish by way of the back yard at midnight.

It's a white sheeted apparition, this chapte house "ha'nt," so the D. T. D. men say. Its sex is unknown.

For three Saturdays the ghost has come, and each time the brethren have pursued upon "It," as the D. T. D. brethren call their visitor.

The appearance of the weekly visitor has been annoying the fraternity members.

been annoying the fraternity members. They haven't been spreading the news about the campus, for they are rather afraid of being laughed at.

"You may think that there's no such thing as a ghost," declared one of the Delta Tau Deltas. "But I was the man who saw the thing first, and all the fellows have seen it since, and we know it exists. I was coming in just about a minute or so before 11 the thing first, and all the fellows have seen it since, and we know it exists. I was coming in just about a minute or so before 11 o'clock, and just as I hung my hat up I saw something white sort of slide out of the wainscotting and down the staintoward me. It looked like a ghost out of a picture book, but I thought some one was playing a trick on me. The this was playing a trick on me. The thing came down the steps with a sort of sliding

motion.

"I dodged the thing and grabbed an umbrella from a corner of the hall. I let out a yell and some of the fellows came down. The light was low in the hall and they couldn't see it at first. Just as they managed to make out the ghost he beat it for the kitchen and out into the back yard that they the clock struck 12 and the ghost. Just then the clock struck 12 and the ghost vanished.
"We waited for him every night the next

"We waited for him every night the next week, but he didn't show up until Saturday. Promptly at 11 he slid through the panels and started that slide motion down the steps. Every one handed him one with a baseball bat or something like that, but the ghost never batted an eye, so to speak. It pattered around the front hall for a while, and then, about 12, made a dash for the back yard and vanished.

"The same thing happened last Satur-"The same thing happened last Saturday, but to-night we hope the ghost'll wind

The appearance of Columbia spectres in the past has been laid to the fact that Bloomingdale Asylum once occupied the present site of the university.

GROUT SUSTAINED. Appellate Division's Decision in the Suit to

Restrain the Gas Payments. Congressman William R. Hearst received a setback yesterday in his fight against Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Grout in the controversy on the payment of back bills for gas and electricity furnished to the city. He had secured a temporary injunction enjoining Mayor McClellan, burg, Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges in Comptroller Grout, City Chamberlain this borough met with his entire approval. Keenan and Commissioner Oakley from As to the attitude of the B. R. T. to the auditing and paying the disputed bills for 1903, aggregating about \$1,200,000. The city appealed from the decision of the lower court in granting the injunction, and the matter was carried to the Appellate Division, which now decides in favor of the city officials. The opinion, which is written by

loop at the end of five years. If it promises to pay for itself at the end of that time, there will be practical reasons for its continuance which the city can't a word to ignore. On the other hand, if it does not pay, it will not be for the interests of the B. R. T. to keep on operating it.

"In my opinion there should be no quibbling as to a year or two's extension of the lease. The company, I should think, ought to get a lease of seven or eight years if it demands it."

Mr. Littleton has received a shower of

Ther Do.

To the Edition of the Silvest shall be suckers blue. Every boy who has lived in the country knows that. It is possible, being such a fool question, the query is made holing to get a lease of seven or eight years if it demands it."

Mr. Littleton has received a shower of letters indorsing the Baxter street loop, which would be built mainly on private proportionate as to be of themselves evidence of fraud, but that cannot be the case where, as here, the proposed payment is based on the same rates paid by the city property. Among the Brooklyn organization which would be built mainly on private proportionate as to be of themselves evidence of fraud, but that cannot be the case where, as here, the proposed payment is based on the same rates paid by the city property. Among the Brooklyn organization. They have a peculiar action with the hook and balt, and it takes an expert to do the trick, but suckers (the fish) are caught on hook and line in quantities every year. Don't take my word for it. Write to Township Clerk Everett of Cranford, on the banks of the classic Rahway: he has caught more suckers than a four horse team could take away. Ask Assemblyman W. F. Hall of Cranford also. He has caught them with hook and line and in other ways.

Carried Silvest Silvest

THE VORCE SALE. Mrs. Potter Palmer and A. L. Lanthler

the Chief Buyers. The A. D. Vorce sale was continued at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, with a larger attendance than on the opening day. The sale included Oriental glass and glazes, Chinese white porcelain abinet specimens and antique and modern bronzes. The total for the day was

\$10,565,50.

The chief buyers were Mrs. Potter Palmer and A. L. Lanthier. Mrs. Palmer paid \$100 for an 11 inch vase covered with decoration in low relief under a brilliant glaze, of the Chien-Lung period.

Mr. Lanthier paid \$420 for a pair of large

Three 16 inch hexagonal vases of the Cheng-Hwa period, from the collection of the Earl of Chichester, were sold to W

Howard for \$300. A 12 inch bottle of the Kang-Hsi period, A. D. 1881, of fine sang-de-bouf glaze, went to Louis Stern for \$80. BROWN CO-EDS' NEW DEAN.

Lida Shaw King Is Appointed to Succeed Miss Emery, Who is to Marry. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3 .- President Faunce announced this morning to the students at Brown that Miss Lida Shaw King is to be the successor of Miss Annia Crasby Emery, who has resigned as dean of the Women's College owing to her approach-

ing marriage with Prof. Francis G. Allinson Miss King will not assume her new duties until September. She is the daughter of the Rev. Henry M. King, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, and is a writer of some note. She entered Vassa College in 1886 and got her degree of A. B in 1890. She received an A. M. from Brown in 1894, has taught in several women's col

leges and has travelled extensively

AMHERST, Mass., March 3 .- Prof. William Estey, Walker professor of mathematics in Amherst College, has resigned. He is a graduate of the class of '60, and at the close of the current academic year will have completed forty-three years of service with the faculty. The vacancy left by his resignation. the faculty. The vacancy left by his resignation will be filled by his son, Prol. Thomas C. Estey of the class of '93, now professor of mathematics in the University of Roch-

New Southern Society Officers.

The Southern Society in New York has elected these officers: President, Marion J. Verdery; vice-president, Dr. John A. Wyeth; chaplain, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown; treasurer, William F. McCombs, Jr.; secretary, Grattan Colvin; executive committee, to serve till March, 1908, Robert L. Harrison, W. W. Fuller, John P. East and John M. Harrington.